and its American representatives, *S. pedicellaris* Pursh and *S. hebecarpa* Fernald. In fact, the habit and the foliage of *S. simulans* are so like those of *S. pedicellaris* and the more erect extremes of *S. hebecarpa* that specimens in foliage alone can be separated from them only by minutely pilose young twigs, plumper and pilose axillary buds and pilose young leaves. Although the name *S. hebecarpa* suggests that that species of Gaspé and western Newfoundland has pubescent capsules, it is unfortunately a misnomer. *S. hebecarpa* was originally published as *S. fuscescens*, var. *hebecarpa* and so named because the type material had some pubescence on the capsule, contrasted with the glabrous capsule of the Siberian and Alaskan *S. fuscescens*. The character proves to be not a significant one in *S. hebecarpa* since most specimens have the capsules glabrous or only sparsely pubescent. In *S. hebecarpa* the glabrous or only sparsely pubescent capsules are 6–8 mm. long; in *S. simulans* the densely white-tomentose capsules only 2.5–4 mm. long. From *S. pedicellaris* *S. simulans* is at once distinguished by the pubescent and very short-pedicelled capsules; those of *S. pedicellaris* being large, glabrous and on pedicels several times as long as the nectary.

S. simulans is, likewise, related to *S. athabascensis* Raup, published in this number, but that species has more permanently pubescent and opaque bark of the branches, a permanent pubescence on the leaves and very much larger capsules.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 203.

SALIX SIMULANS, photographs from type collection: portion of fruiting branch × 1; upper insert, detail of venation, showing decurrent veins × 10; lower insert, capsules and stigmas × 5.

AN ALPINE STATION FOR HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM.—While collecting on Mount Washington during the summer of 1927 I found a cluster of several plants of *Hieracium aurantiacum* L., in blossom on the Lion Head Trail at an elevation of about 5500 feet. The highest station recorded by Pease[1] is 4200 feet on Mount Pleasant more than a thousand feet lower. The group was growing beside the trail in the shelter of a clump of *Abies balsamea* and seemed to be in a thriving condition.—STUART K. HARRIS, Boston University.

[1] Pease, A. S. The Vascular Flora of Coös County, New Hampshire, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 37, No. 3, p. 371. 1924.